Library Copy

The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XV. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, SEPT. 10, 1882. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 37.

WILMINGTON POST.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN

New Hanover County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Superior Court,
STACEY VANAMRINGE.

For Sheriff,
STEPHEN H. MANNING.

For Register of Deeds,
JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

For County Treasurer,
OWEN BURNEY.

For Coroner,
EDWARD D. HEWLETT.

For Surveyor,
LEMUEL D. CHERRY.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,

For House of Representatives.
WILLIAM H. WADDELL,
EUSTACE E. GREENE.

For Constable—Wilmington Township,
ROBERT SWEAT.

SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

Voters Read some Democratic Sophistry and Bourbon Electioneering Balderdash.

The *Review*, in its Wednesday's issue contains an editorial about the great harm that would come to the people of this state, in the event that the coalition carried the state, for then says the *Review*, in case the state of North Carolina was sued for the amount of the special tax bonds, the Republicans would have the employment of counsel to defend the interest of the state, and as these bonds were created by a Republican Legislature, the Republicans would not allege fraud as a reason why these bonds should not be paid.

Now let us see what the facts are. Facts which neither the *Review* nor any other Bourbon paper, will dare to controvert the undeniable, unanswerable facts. In the first place, if the Republicans and Liberals should carry the state they will *not* have the employment of counsel to defend the interests of the state in the special tax bonds, or in any other legal matter whatever; because it is the Governor of the state who employs counsel to defend the interest of the state, who is and will be for two years to come and until the election succeeding this, one Thomas J. Jarvis, the very same man who, as a member of the Legislature that created those, voted in favor of the bonds and was paid by Pickerell fifteen hundred dollars to do so, so that when the *Review* intimates that if the Republicans and Liberals succeed, a few million judiciously spent with them will decide the matter against the state, it evidently forgets or does not care to remember that it took less than that to get Jarvis' vote, the same man who will have the employment of counsel to defend the interests of the state.

Let the voters of North Carolina recollect that through the Halifax and other frauds, Thos. J. Jarvis, the man who voted to create the special tax bonds and received a consideration for doing so, will be the man who is to employ counsel for the state, to allege fraud as a reason why those bonds should not be paid. What sort of counsel will he employ and will he allege fraud as a reason why those bonds should not be paid?

This question is especially pertinent from the fact that the *Review* asks this question, "Is the party that committed the fraud the proper party to trust with proving the fraud in a court of law?"

In this connection another series of questions suggest themselves from this remark of the *Review*, "If a few hundreds of thousands of dollars bribed the Legislature to commit the fraud, is it impossible that a few millions could and would be used to prevent the proofs of the fraud?"

Considering that the same man who got the fifteen hundred dollars to vote for these bonds is the man to employ counsel, the Bourbon press can probably answer this question better than any body else.

Again, if Governor Jarvis should employ counsel, who would he employ? He would certainly not give A. S. Merrimon the go by, the man who made the big Democratic speech at the State Convention. And Merrimon was the very man who was employed by Swepson and Company as an attorney to lobby the rail road bonds through the Legislature.

The voters of North, Carolina will also recollect that more than nine-tenths of the special tax bonds were put in the hands of Democratic presidents of railroads and those remaining out, a very large majority are held by Democrats and none by Republicans

"FREE RIVER MAN" vs. MR. J. D WILLIAMS.

The communication from Flea Hill, Cumberland county, was put in the POST during the absence of the editor, our Mr. Canaday, who is too well acquainted with Mr. Williams' character and standing as a gentleman to have had the letter published in the columns of the POST, had he (our Mr. Canaday) been at home. Mr. Williams has the same rights of other citizens to run for office if he desires, but we have never heard of him being an office-seeker. He is a business man of great prominence, and if he should be a candidate, no man would be compelled to vote for him, or even asked to do so by Mr. Williams. We should be very glad to see the Democrats run such men as Mr. Williams, as it would guarantee a free ballot and a fair count, from the fact that Mr. W. would not allow his supporters to commit fraud, and if they did, he is too much of a man to accept an election obtained by such means. The editor has always regarded Mr. Williams with the very highest respect, therefore regrets the publication of the letter above referred to.

GRIT vs. TALK.

The Bourbons find that the Liberals throughout the state are not going to be "bull-dosed." Wherever they (the Bourbons) have attempted to intimidate the Liberals, they have met cool determined fight, and a spirit that brooked no insult. This has caused them to do their dirty work sub rosa—by hints and inuendo. There is plenty of grit in the Liberal ranks, and if the Bourbons imagine that they can play their "dirt" unrebuked. The Liberals mostly recognize and advocate the code duello for the settlement of personal differences, and though adverse to personalities being brought into a political canvass, yet they are *determined to maintain their right to a free expression of political opinions*, and no loud talk or bluff, will deter them from pushing their campaign to the end. Most of them has smelt powder, and are not to be frightened by talk, as some of the untried fire eaters may find out before they get through their loud mouthings and cowardly stabs in the back.

BOURBON HYPOCRACY.

The Bourbon Democracy are on a hypocritical campaign. The State Convention, recognizing the difficulty of convincing the people that they are not capable of local self-government, passed an elastic resolution which would enable the party canvasser to trim on the subject to suit particular localities. In the eastern counties, where there are Republican majorities, they draw the color lines by the old cry of "nigger," and keep some of their old supporters in ranks by promising them a continuance of the present system of county government. In the west they use the elastic declaration that they are not "wedded to any particular form of county government." These bosses who have never shown any respect for the will of the people when the expediency of the party was at stake, will find it a hard matter to convince the voters of North Carolina as they are attempting to do, that they, the voters are not capable of selecting their local officers. Why could not the party, in convention, come out and say plainly and honestly what the policy of the party would be on this all important question? But it is a Bourbon measure—that party is responsible for it, and continue it if they keep them in power. The Republicans and Liberals tell the voters plainly what they intend to do on this as on the other questions at issue.—*Raleigh Times.*

Do you think that you and your neighbors are competent to elect your County Commissioners, Justices of the Peace and School Committeemen? If you do, vote for Republicans and Liberals, who think your are, and are pledged to restore you the right to do so.

Mr. Jno. A. Jones, of Pender, was in the city a few days ago looking in good shape for the campaign.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

BEFORE.

"That fire-tried Democrat, the gallant standard bearer, Gen. J. Madison Leach is again on the war path filling his belt with Radical scalps. His fearless voice is echoing among the mountains and bringing the honest yeomanry in thousands to his standard. With such leaders as the General the Democracy is bound to win."

AFTER.

"That sold out, chronic office seeker, General J. M. Leach is out on a Liberal howl. It is a good thing for the Democratic party that such men as Leach leave it. He is an ill-mannered, vulgar fellow, who has no following, and who, as a Democrat never exercised much influence in his party. The Liberals are welcome to him for all the good he can do them. Bennett will not leave a grease spot of the General when he meet."

Col. Alfred M. Waddell whipped Charles R. Jones, the coward, in just eleven rounds. He blacked both eyes, broke his nose, both arms and legs; knocked him down, picked him up and kicked him out of the Congressional race, and leaves the puppy Jones lying flat on his back howling like the whipped dog (and we apologize to the dog for calling Jones by the same name) he is, crying for mercy at Waddell's hands.

Messrs. Wassom and Smith, editors of the *Star* and *Enterprise*, of Goldsboro, paid our city a flying visit Thursday. Both are engaged actively in the campaign; they are among the very best workers in the state.

I do not believe that the white people in the west are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates who shall elect county commissioners.—D. G. Fowle's Letter, 1871.

L. L. Hoyt, Postmaster at Jacksonville, was in our city Friday. He says everything in Onslow is blooming.

"Most Heartily."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—I most heartily recommend your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for kidney and liver diseases, and shall be glad to answer all questions regarding the same in confidence.

JAMES A. LOWERY.

LOCAL CHIPS.

Advertise in the Post.

— See advertisement of City Taxes in this issue.

— See advertisement of County Taxes in this issue.

— See advertisement of Ed. K. King, attorney at law.

— Eggs are reported scarce at thirty-five cents per dozen.

— No one seems to know when the next regatta will take place.

— See advertisement of Proposals for improving Cape Fear River.

— The Greenbackers will hold a Convention on the 23rd inst.

— Our harbor looks like a "skeleton" in the way of shipping vessels.

— Alcohol and acetic acid are constant and necessary articles of purchase.

— A decided change has taken place in the weather during the past few days.

—Capt. T. J. Southerland lost a span of elegant horses on Tuesday last, from colic.

— Hon. James Wilson, of this city, is now at Saratoga summering for his health.

— It is said that two hundred paper barrels per day can be made by machines now in use.

—A tree, which was obstructing the river opposite the Marine Railway has been removed.

— A little child of Winnie Weary, colored was burned to death, at Smithville, on Tuesday night last.

—A good many of our citizens who have been summering it at their summer resorts have returned home.

Mr. N. Schloss lost a very fine horse on Tuesday last. The animal became overheated and died from the effects.

— The cargo belonging to the vessel which went ashore off Myrtle Grove Sound some time ago, will be saved.

—Mr. J. H. Hahn has made quite an improvement in front of his store on Market street, in the shape of an elegant awning.

Rosetta St. Mary, the greatest novelist of the age, gives her thrilling free show here at Wilmington, N. C., on Monday, September 11th.

—Rice birds are now selling at from 20 to 25 cents per dozen. They are said to be more numerous this year than for some years past.

— Messrs. M. M. Kain, Gen. A. Peek and Capt. R. M. McIntyre and Miss E. Kerver have all gone north to replenish their stock of goods.

— Merchants and business men, if you study your interests, advertise in the Post. Our circulation is over 2,000 with a steady increase.

— We are pleased to see that the long and much needed repairs to the wall encircling the Bullock Square property is being attended to.

— A little daughter of Mr. Wm. Morton fell from a fence, on Wednesday last, and broke her arm. At last accounts the little one was doing well.

— Mr. Sol. Haas, General Traffic Manager of numerous railroads along the Atlantic coast, was in the city during the past week, looking well.

— Mr. T. C. Courtney, Assistant Superintendent of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, was in our city during the past week.

— We learn from reports received along the line between this city and Fayetteville that there is plenty of water in the river and it is still rising.

— We are pleased to learn that Mr. Robt. Kennedy and Dr. J. C. Walker, who have been very ill for some weeks past, are now able to be up and about their rooms.

— The cry from the Liberal Republican ranks is, "Still they come, many hundred thousand more." Come, ye sinners, come. An old proverb—"while the lamp holds out to burn," &c.

— The large three story residence on the corner of Third and Mulberry streets, was sold on Monday last under a foreclosure sale. Mr. Thos. C. James purchased the same at $3,300.

— It is said by competent judges who were on the Red Men's excursion, on Tuesday last, that it was one of the most pleasant affairs that it has ever been their luck to attend.

— Excursions have been on the "boom" this season, there being from two to three every week. This is as it should be these hot, sultry days; a few hours spent pleasantly at the sea shore or lake, refreshes one greatly.

— Mr. A. G. Ricaud, of this city, sold at Burgaw, under Commissioner's Sale, at public auction for foreclosure, 5,600 acres of land, belonging to the Pigford estate, for $2,575. The First National Bank of this city purchased the property.

— We learn that our townsman, Mr. C. E. Smith, has leased the warehouses on the opposite side of the river, formerly occupied by Messrs. DeRosset & Co., and will have them stored with guano during the coming year

— The steamer Minnehaha ran ashore off Orton on Monday afternoon last and remained stuck hard and fast until about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, when the tide rose and she floated, and came to her wharf safe and sound without sustaining any injury, more than being behind her usual time.

— Mr. John L. Dudley, of this city, who was Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge of the World of Knights of Pythias, which assembled in Detroit, Mich., about fifteen days ago, returned last week looking well, and expressed himself highly pleased with his trip.

— There has undoubtedly been more new buildings erected in this city during the present year than there have for sixteen years past. This shows conclusively that Wilmington is steadily improving. Our city is certainly as handsome and as healthful as any in the State, and we invite our northern friends who are seeking southern homes, to come to our "city by the sea" and secure themselves one.

— A biographical sketch and portrait of the Rt. Rev. Thos. Atkinson, late Bishop of North Carolina, will appear in October 2nd issue of the New South, published at Wilmington, N. C. Extra copies, each with cover, single, post paid, 5 cents. As there is every reason for believing that there will be a great demand for this issue, news dealers will do well to secure a good supply at once, and all others who revere the name of the great and good divine should not fail to secure a copy of this sketch, which comes from the talented pen of Col. James G. Burr.

Address, at once, Edward A. Oldham, Publisher the "New South," Wilmington, N. C.

CITY ITEMS.

Samuel W. Holden.

It is a pleasure for us to call the attention of our friends to the card of Mr. Sam'l W. Holden in our advertising columns—He is a No. 1 workman, and we hope our friends, when needing anything in his line, will call on him.

The Circus.

Our state exchanges speak in glowing terms of S. H. Barrett & Co.'s Circus, which shows in this city to-morrow. From our contemporary, the Raleigh "News and Observer," we clip the following:

"We had heard much mention, always favorable, of S. H. Barrett & Co.'s Great Railroad Circus, and were prepared to see a capital show, but yesterday's reality exceeded anticipation. The street parade was made in admirable style, in the presence of what may be termed a large and critical audience, and there was but one expression, and that was that it was the best ever seen in Raleigh.

Fire at Teachey's Depot.

A store, the property of Messrs. Wallace & Middleton, at Teachey's Depot, on the W. & W. R. R., was discovered to be on fire Sunday morning last about three o'clock by the clerk who slept in the store. He was aroused from his slumber by feeling sensation as of suffocation, and to his horror found his room filled full of smoke which, upon investigation was found to come from the store and upon examination he found the entire inside of the store to be on fire. The citizens turned out promptly and the fire was soon extinguished. The loss amounts to about $1, and was insured with Messrs. John L. Gordon & Bro., of this city. The proprietors think the fire was caused by rats fighting with matches.

Spirits and Resin.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of spirits and rosin for the years ending August 31st, 1881, and August 31st, 1882:

Wilmington 91,134 casks spirits and 49,290 barrels rosin in 1881, and 91,414 casks spirits and 60,320 barrels rosin in 1882.

Savannah 84,702 casks spirits and 282,; barrels rosin in 1881, and 77,620 casks spirits and 269,264 barrels rosin in 1882.

This is a "majority" for Wilmington in 1881 of 6,431 casks spirits and 128,956 barrels rosin in 1882, and 14,205 casks spirits and 210,944 barrels rosin in 1882.

Here's one more for Wilmington. We will throwaside further the threat she has some years ago that she would lead the naval stores market? What! eh, what!

Pills said that if the season continues favorable for a few more weeks to come they have during the past few months there will be more cure mined this season than have for a good many years. We hope so.

Worth Knowing.

The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which it will be well to remember. When, as sometimes occurs by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the whites of one or two eggs taken will neutralize the poison and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

Good Enough.

From a private letter received in this city by a friend, we learn that the Hon. Wm. P. Canaday's speech at Fayetteville, on Saturday last, Sept. 2d, has been received with universal favor throughout Cumberland. He says Cumberland will certainly lay Green away in the "shade of the trees" to the tune of a handsome majority for Mr. Canaday in November next.

Fire at Monroe.

A fire occurred in Monroe on Tuesday night last, which destroyed the store of Messrs Stephens & English and the barroom and grocery store of Mr. J. W. Richardson. Their loss is estimated at about $1,000. Messrs. Marsh & Lee sustained a loss, by water, of about $250. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is a pity that these villians, who are committing these depredations, can not be brought to justice.

Sad Accident—Killed by the Train.

From a correspondent at Jarvis, we learn of a very sad accident that took place on Wednesday night last, at Edwards' Crossing, a small wood station between Jarvis and Rosindale. It appears that two boys aged about 15 and 18 years of age, went out to see the train pass, and it is supposed that they laid down on the track and fell asleep, while the train was wooding up, and that when it started off it ran over them, instantly killing them both. The boys were in the employment of Mr. J. A. Edwards. The bodies were so terribly mangled that they made all sick who looked at them.

See the stupendous chariot-tank of the $50,000 living White Nile Hippopotamus, in the tidal-wave procession on S. H. Barret & Co.'s New United Monster Railroad Shows, at Wilmington, N. C., on Monday, September 11th.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock: present Mayor Wm. L. Smith and Aldermen Bowden, Huggins, Worth, Alderman, Northrop, Chadbourn, Telfair, Sampson and Willis.

The Committee on public buildings was granted further time on the sale of the Ninth Street Bucket Company House and on repairs to the Little Giant Engine House.

The committee on Fire Department, in the matter of ringing the fire alarm, reported progress.

Alderman Worth moved that the com with the electric alarm. Adopted.

The committee on Lights recommended the placing of oil lamps on the corner of Fourth and Nixon, and Fourth and Taylor streets. Adopted.

The special committee on the purchase of the Market House reported progress, and was granted further time.

A petition from G. M. Murrell and others, to suppress noises at certain places was received and referred to the Chief of Police.

A communication from Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, relative to the fire alarm, was referred to the committee on Fire Department.

The Wilmington Light Infantry petitioned for the use of the City Hall for a military ball, which was unanimously refused.

A petition of the Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1 for repairs to their engine house, was received and read.

Alderman Chadbourn moved, the Board of Audit and Finance concuring, that the repairs asked for by the company be granted, the cost not to exceed $225, and that the committee on Public Buildings have supervision of the repairs and the same be charged to Public Buildings. Adopted.

The report of the Chief of the Fire Department was received and ordered on file.

Alderman Huggins offered the following:

WHEREAS, Much dissatisfaction has been created among the people of this city concerning the action of the Board at their meeting held in June last regarding the purchase of the Wilmington Market House Company's property; therefore

RESOLVED, That before final action had been had in the purchase of this property the question be submitted to the voters of the city for approval or rejection.

Alderman Worth moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

First Ward Liberal Republican Club.

The above named Club was organized on Wednesday night last with the following named officers: President—Manuel Nicholes; Vice President—Jno. Cutler; Secretary Elisha Gaine. The Club will meet every Wednesday night. All Liberals and Republicans are invited to attend.

Deaths During the Week.

CANCER CHEWTEST.—None.

CATHOLIC.—Infant of Mr. Murry, disease not given; also infant of Mr. Gibbons, disease not given.

PINE FOREST.—Alex. McAlester of Phthisis Pneumonia; Margaret Ann Lee, Pernicious Fever; Mrs. Francis compson, Heart Disease; Ben. Allen, Phthisis; infant of Simon Tucker, Tetanus.

BELLEVUE.—Sarah Ryan, Malarial Fever.

INTERMENTS.—Oakdale, none. Catholic 2. Pine Forest 5. Bellevue, 1.

Three Grand Martial Bands, and the Louisiana Locomotive Steam Organs will be heard in S. H. Barrett & Co.'s New United Monster Railroad Shows' free street parade at Wilmington, N. C., on Monday, September 11th.

An Unusual Case.

RICHMOND, ALE., Aug. 8, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—I was cured of chronic diarrhœa by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

JOHN D. FREEMAN.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session Monday afternoon.

The Treasurer submitted his report as follows:

General fund, showing a balance on hand of	$21,451.37
Special fund, showing a balance due the Treasurer of	143.59
School fund, showing a balance on hand of	10,940.49

The Register of Deeds submitted his report for August, and exhibited the Treasurer's receipt for the same.

A communication was received from C. J. Bonev, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of New Hanover county, recommending one additional polling place in each of the First and Fifth Wards. Also a petition from S. H. Morton and others, from the First Ward, asking for an additional polling place in the First Ward: and from T. C. Miller and others for additional polling places in the 1st and Fifth Wards; whereupon the following order was made:

All that part of the First Ward beginning at the Cape Fear river and lying north of Bladen and Moore streets, to constitute the 1st Division of the First Ward: all that part of the First Ward beginning at the river and running with Campbell street to Fourth, down Fourth to Red Cross, out Red Cross to Rankin, and out Rankin street to the city limits, to constitute the 2nd Division of the First Ward: and all that part of the First Ward beginning at the intersection of Red Cross and Fifth streets, running south with Fifth to Walnut street, east with Walnut to MacRae street, south with MacRae to Mulberry street, east with Mulberry to Tenth to Dock street, south with Tenth to Dock street, and out Dock street to the city limits, to constitute the 3rd Division of the First Ward.

All that part of the Fifth Ward West of Seventh street to constitute the 1st Division of the Fifth Ward: and all that part of the Fifth Ward East of Seventh street to constitute the 2nd Division of the Fifth Ward.

The board revised the jury list for the ensuing year, and the following good and lawfull men were drawn as jurors for the next Criminal Court, to be held the first Monday in October, P. R. Fowler, Andrew Hill, A. J. Hill, W. E. Craig, E. G. Polley, W. H. Bradley, E. G. Whitney, T. J. Mote, Dewitt C. Love; Benj. J. Farrow, Stephen Bowen, Jas. Bryant, C. H. Legg, B. L. Hoskins, L. J. Otterbourg, A. Shrier, Geo. Brooks, Abram Mosely, H. B. Sholar, C. Shulken, T. A. Shepard, Josiah Merritt, Geo. E. French, Jas. W. Barnes, John W. Howlett, S. Berbendts, Wm. Buchanan, S. W. Holden, W. D. French, D. W. Trask. C. Stephens, on application, was relieved from the payment of double tax.

The Board then adjourned.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully ask my city subscribers to be ready in the future to pay up when I call to see them and thereby save me shoe leather. The POST is only $2.00 per year, payable in advance. We cannot carry DEAD-HEADS.

W. N. CANADAY.

OBITUARY.

HOLMES—At Lockwood's Folly, Brunswick county, Aug. 27, 1882, JANIE ELIZABETH, the only beloved daughter of Rev. J. E. and Amanda E. Holmes; aged 3 years and 1 month.

SAMPSON.—Died in this city on Monday morning, Sept. 4th, after a short illness, Fanny J. Sampson, relict of the late James D. Sampson, in her 72nd year.

The above conveys the latest fact that one we have known has passed away, but it fails to inform us of all the great, good qualities of mind and heart that endeared the subject of this notice to our hearts.

Through the long years of toil and trouble previous to the war she passed her early womanhood. In that period her early friendships and associations were formed; friendships and associations which in all the varying vicissitudes of her after years she never forgot. As maid, wife and mother, she was ever true to her responsibilities—a christian grown old and gray in the service of the Creator; a mother grown wrinkled in the watch and supervision of her family.

A true woman.—What grander title.—After a long life of usefulness the busy hands are folded across the peaceful breast, the worldly cares are at last laid aside, and with resignation born of faith she closes her aged eyes only to open them in the resplendent rays of the Heavenly glory.

"They are gathering home from every land,
One by one.
As their weary feet touch the shining strand,
One by one,
Their brows are encircled in a golden crown,
Their travel-stained garments are all laid down,
And clothed in white raiment, they rest on the mead,
Where the Lamb loveth His children to feed,
One by one."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Greater Inducements

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES!

MAY BE FOUND

At the Large Wholesale Establishment

Adrian & Vollers,

AT

S. E. Corner Front and Rankin

Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.

AND IN THEIR STOCK!

WILL BE FOUND

Every Thing in the Grocery Line

That a Dealer or Consumer needs.

Selections for the Country

Trade sample and supplies. Aug. 20-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Improving Cape Fear River, Below Wilmington, N. C.—Proposals for Dredging.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
16 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BALTIMORE, MD., August 31, 1882.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in Cape Fear River, N. C., will be received until 12 o'clock, September 26th, 1882, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms of proposal and information can be had on application to this office.

THOMAS TURTLE, Capt. of Engrs.
Sept. 10-2t.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES 1882.

THE TAX LISTS FOR THE STATE AND County Taxes for the year 1882 have been placed in my hands for collection.

All Taxes payable before November 1st, 1882.

S. H. MANNING, Sheriff,
New Hanover County.

OFFICE TAX COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
September 1st, 1882.

Taxes.

THE CITY TAX BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1882 is now in my hands for the collection of the Taxes. Prompt payment is requested.

HENRY SAVAGE,
Sept. 10 1t. Tax Collector.

EDWARD H. KING,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO MESSRS. R. R. Bridgers, President First National Bank and G. M. Stedman, President Bank of New Hanover. Sept. 10-tf.

Sam'l W. Holden.

I HAVE A GAS-FITTING and PLUMBING Establishment on the South side of Market between 2nd and 3rd Streets. I am prepared to do the very best work at reasonable terms. I guarantee satisfaction. I invite the public, who may need the services of a first-class Plumber, to call and see me before making arrangements else where.

SAMUEL W. HOLDEN,
Market between 2nd and 3rd Sts.

Proposals for the Construction of Life Saving Stations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUP'T
U. S. LIFE SAVING SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock noon, of Thursday, the 14th day of September, 1882, for the construction of three Life Saving Stations on the coast of North Carolina. One to be located near the south side of New Inlet, Dare county, one at Oregon Inlet, Dare county, and one on the mainland near Oregon Inlet, about five miles south of the Inlet, in Hyde county.

Bidders will state in their proposals the time within which they will agree to have the buildings completed and ready for occupancy.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars with two good and sufficient sureties, conditioned that the bidder shall enter into contract without delay, and give such bonds as security for the faithful performance thereof as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Specifications and plans, forms of proposal, contract and bond, can be obtained at the office of the Collector of Customs, Wilmington, N. C.; Fay Brown, Jr., C. S. Hamilton, W. T. Fay Brown, Jr., Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, Hatteras, N. C., or Capt. John Matthews and J. H. Merryman, U. S. R. M., Superintendents of Construction of Life Saving Station No. 4, Bowling Green, New York city, and also upon application to this office.

All proposals (which may be submitted for one or all of the districts) must be accompanied by proposals for the construction of Life Saving Stations on the coast of North Carolina" addressed to the General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, Washington, D. C.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects if deemed for the interest of the Government is reserved.

J. T. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.
aug 24-2t.

Sale of Land by Public Auction.

BY VIRTUE AND IN PURSUANCE OF an order of sale made on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1882, by the Superior Court of New Hanover county, State of North Carolina, in a certain proceeding then pending in said Court, wherein Robert H. Bryan as administrator of William A. Bryan, deceased, and others, are plaintiffs, and Mary Ann Bryan, widow of William A. Bryan, deceased, and others, are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said order, will, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, N. C., offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to wit:

[illegible]

This the 11th day of August, A. D. 1882.

Administrator and Commissioner.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1882.

Liberal State Ticket.

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1882, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE N. FOLK,
Of Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
O. D. POOL,
of Pasquotank;
JOHN A. MOORE,
Of Halifax.
FRANK. H. DARBY,
Of New Hanover.
W. A. GUTHRIE,
Of Cumberland.
L. F. CHUCHILL,
Of Rutherford.
LEONIDAS C. EDWARDS,
Of Granville.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,
Of New Hanover.

$178,500 arraigned on the side of Bourbon office-holders to put down the rights of the people. Forty office-holders with salaries averaging $4,000 each canvassing against the people of the state. Arise voters of North Carolina and shake off your would-be masters, for this is your last chance.

Hon. George A. Mebane, editor of the *Tar Heel*, a very handsome and neat little paper published at Edenton, N. C., is in our city. Mr. Mebane is one of the best newspaper canvassers in the state, and we hope our friends will help him wherever he goes. He is certainly worthy.

The Bourbon North Carolinians could not vote for their Governor or state officers until the year 1838, and the Bourbon Democratic leaders are now talking of taking that right from the people and again have the Legislature elect the Governor and state officers, as it was done previous to the year 1838.

Bourbon Democrats are talking of and will, if they get the next Legislature, put the elect on of Judges back in the hands of the Legislature.

The voters could not vote for the solicitors previous to 1868. But at that time the Republican party gave to the people the right to say who should be prosecuting officers in the courts. Now the Democratic Bourbon leaders desire to take from the people the right to say who the solicitors shall be. The Bourbon Democrats intend to again give the Legislature authority to elect solicitors.

Every man who desires to vote for the executive and judicial officers of the state as well as the county officers, must turn out and aid in hurling from power these Bourbon Democrats, who are determined to centralize all power at Raleigh. If the bourbons get the next Legislature, they will so gerrymander the state that the people will have no rights. Every man must arouse himself, if not for his own benefit, then for God's sake, for the benefit of the children unborn.

The aristocrats of this state are trying to establish an office aristocracy, by keeping all out except those who are rich or educated. Unless a man has been to college, or has a plenty of money, or aristocratic parents, they don't intend he shall have any office. Poor men of North Carolina, laboring men of North Carolina, mechanics of North Carolina, farmers of North Carolina, we call upon you to rise and shake off these would-be tyrants and take the rights of government in your own hands, or you are forever lost.

Previous to 1868 the Legislature elected the judges, the solicitors, the magistrates, and previous to 1835 the Legislature elected the Governor and state officers. The people had no rights, all power was vested in the Legislature; but in 1868 the Republicans got control of the state, and at once gave the people the right to elect all of their officers. In 1877 the Democratic party took the right of electing county commissioners, magistrates and school committemen from the people, and put it again in the hands of the Legislature. And now they are talking about taking the right to elect state officers, judges and solicitors from the people and again vesting that right in the Legislature. And unless the people turn out and elect the Liberal state and Congressional ticket and send Liberal and Republican members to the Legislature, all of their rights will be taken from them.

RANSOM AND VANCE.

And the Men Knaveth and the Woman Knoweth Not for His Firstborn.

Lo! and behold these two Bourbon "big guns" are abroad, not "speechifying" so much as they are looking after those two little offices they hold, and after the interests of their families, and the burden of Senator Ransoms speech, which has been its burden all along, and been so long a burden until the whole speech is a burden to every one who hears it.

The burden of that venerable speech is, we say that the Northern Republicans do not recognize the Southern Republicans sufficiently in the matter of officers, from which Mr. Ransom argues, of course that the Northern Republicans should support Democrats for office. Very nice proposition for Mr. Ransom, seeing that after the war he lost no time in getting his pardon from the Government he had been trying to break up and accepting office under its constitution where he has been ever since, obtaining appropriations wherever possible for the very people he tried to array against the Government; the effect of which appropriations, however, is to give his brother, Robert Ransom, a fat job spending a portion of them on commission. So both Matt and Robert live by sucking the public teat; and Matt Ransom has a son who is the clerk of one of the Congressional committees.

He and Robert doubtless having obtained his fat job through Bob's influence. So the Senator kills two birds with one stone with his appropriations, for upon them he bosses his claims to return to the Senate where he can continue to suck at the public teat and by them he gives his brother Robert a chance to suck also.

Sensible men, think of this. Think what self-interest and family interest is behind the Senator's venerable speech. How long are people going to continue to be deluded by such clap-trap? And how is it with the Vance family? Well, Zeb. is in the U. S. Senate; his brother Bob is in the U. S. House of Representatives, and Zeb's son, young Bob, is in the U. S. Naval service now on the coast of Egypt, and another son is the Clerk of one of the Committees of Congress. Hence Vance's prancing war horse attitude in the campaign. Vance is a chronic office-holder. The sentiment in North Carolina against a third gubernatorial term is as strong in proportion as it is in the national government—but Zeb accepted a third term of the office. He is a success. Ransom and Vance and many of their belongings were not sucking at the public teat in one capacity or another.

SOME MORE BOURBON INCONSISTENCY. SENATOR RANSOM'S VENERABLE SPEECH.

And now M. W. Ransom is whining that old speech of his that he has delivered over the state during every campaign for the last ten years. Why don't he get a new speech? It takes him about four hours to deliver it, and shows very little regard for the feelings of his constituents, when he, every two years, whines the same four hour speech to them, particularly as it contains a good portion of the Senator's war and Bourbon venom which he delights to retail to the people of North Carolina, so as to create the impression that he is one of the uncompromising unterrified Democrats; while he parades himself, as it is necessary you know to do, to get elected and keep up the fight, draw the "color line," and delude what the Senator's Bourbon friends are pleased to term the "poor white trash."

But how does he in Washington? "Ah! there's the rub." See the Senator vote for the bill retiring Grant, and whining a whooping eulogy upon General Burnside. These were right and proper, we maintain, for him to do, if he would act with any consistency at home. But it is asserted that while in Washington there is not a more crass, illiberal Democrat in either body of Congress. All this is necessary you know, to get the appropriations upon which the Senator bases his claim for a return to Congress. But soldiers, men of pluck and independence, whether they fought for the blue or the gray, will despise such two-faced clap-trap. Matt should not change his scowl of affected indignation at the Republican party, while in North Carolina to his liberal, non offending, suave smirk while in Washington.

The people of North Carolina want plain sensible talk on political issues and questions affecting the better government of the country, and no two-faced bosh filtered through venom whether it is put on or off as the Senators self-interested policy dictates.

This is one reason why the Bourbons are so opposed to education, because with education comes that power and independence of thought and freedom clap-trap delusions and the two-faced bosh upon which such men as Ransom hope to base their success.

Economy—expending the poor of New Hanover county on one dollar a month per head.

ANOTHER BOURBON 'WHOOPPEE' NAILED.

(From the National Republican)

A NORTH CAROLINA BOURBON ARGUMENT.

WADESBORO, N. C., Aug. 20, 1882.

To the Editor of The Republican:

DEAR SIR: As the Democratic speakers who are opposed to the restoration of local affairs to the people in county matters are making a great howl over the management of the city government of Washington, D. C., how the people could not manage their *own affairs*, and how the Congress of the United States had to take the management of the city out of the hands of the people and place all appointments to office in the power of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, please give me a history of the city government, what party in power when the change was made, amd the cause of the change.

ENQUIRER.

So the North Carolina Bourbons are trying to satisfy the people of that state that they do not want county governments of their own choosing because the city of Washington is governed by Congress. These cunning fellows do not inform their hearers that the Constitution of the United States expressly withholds from the people of this District the right to govern themselves, and declares that they shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. In the eighth section of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, in enumeration of the powers of Congress, are the following words:

To exercise exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, became the *seat of government* of the United States.

Congress has adopted various methods of exercising its jurisdiction over this District. Governor Shepherd and the Board of Public Works, of which he was the leading spirit, were nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, under an act of Congress. They were not chosen by the people, nor did the people have any voice in their selection. They made a new city of Washington, where there had been a quagmire. They tore the old concern up from Georgetown to the Navy Yard, and from the Potomac to the northern boundary, and when it was put in order again it was the finest capital in the world.

When the North Carolina Bourbons can find in the constitution of this state a provision giving the legislature "exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatever" over the several counties, then they may draw the parallel with Washington. But until then they cannot justify their centralization of power in that a Republican Congress, in exercising its exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, changed one set of officers for another. If it be said that at the time of the change a legislature chosen by the people was also abolished, the reply is that that Congress calls in the aid of the people, and dispenses with it at will, in exercising the exclusive jurisdiction and absolute power conferred by the Constitution. The legislature was an unimportant appendage, the whole business of public improvements being intrusted to the Board of Public Works, which acted as authorized by Congress and not by the legislature.

So it turns out that the District of Columbia is governed by Congress direct under a provision of the Constitution of the United States which was framed before the Republican party, as a party, came in to existence, and framed for the most part and acquiesced in altogether, for many years by Democrats, who, when they had the majority, did not offer or attempt to change it.

All parties recognized the necessity having the city where the execution of the government resided under the direct control of Congress, as a government by the people in that city might, in case it was politically opposed to the head of the government, so hamper it as affect the whole country.

Hence the necessity of having the government under the direct control of Congress, the acts of which are subject to the veto power of the Executive.

Now, Risden Tyler drop those trace chains and answer us why is it that you try to fool people with such stuff as this? You blow the northern Republicans up for preferring a man who has been a resident only *seventeen* years to a native North Carolinian, and talk about that Judge standing jurors at the foot of the panel when you would have been obliged to do the same thing yourself if asked by the solicitor. Hush up such stuff and talk sense.

SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

Every leading Democratic lawyer in the State, every leading Democratic politician in the State, every leading Democratic newspaper in the State, the leading Democratic Lobbyists in the State, was for and advocated the payment of the special tax bonds. The bills were drawn up by Democratic lawyers, passed by the votes of Democratic members and went into the hands of Democratic Presidents of railroads, and all that were stolen there came Democrats down the stealing.

The bonds, or a very large number of them are held, to-day, by many of the Democrats of the State. These holders and their Democratic attorneys are the only persons who are in favor of paying any part of them.

Not a single leading Republican in the State favors the paying of the special tax bonds, and we defy any man to point out a leading Republican, or a Republican of character or standing in the party who favors or who would consent to the state paying any part of those bonds.

The Democratic politician or the Bourbon Democratic candidate, who states that the Republican party or any part of the party favor the paying of any portion of these special tax bonds, lies willfully and maliciously.

The amendment to the constitution submitted to the people for their ratification in 1878, placing it beyond the reach of any legislature ever to pay any part of these bonds, was voted for unanimously by the Republicans of the State. Not even the Democratic holders dared to fight the question.

OFFICE-HOLDERS vs. THE PEOPLE.

The campaign is being fought on the one side by office holders who are making a desperate fight to continue to suck at the public teat regardless of the wishes of the people; while on the other side the people, or those who have the moral courage, are arraigned in favor of the public interest.

We find the following officers fighting against the people. Examine their names—they are old pigs yet they continue to fight for the teat.

Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, salary	$4,000
Thos. S. Kenan, Attorney General	3,500
J. M Worth, State Treasurer	6,000
W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State	4,000
J. C. Scarborough, Supt. Pub. Inst'n	3,500
W. P. Roberts, Auditor	3,500
Zeb. B. Vance, Senator	6,000
W. M. Ransom, "	6,000
Thos. Latham, Member Congress	5,000
J. W. Shackelford " "	5,000
W. R. Cox, " "	5,000
A. M. Scales, " "	5,000
——Dowd, " "	5,000
R. F. Armfield, " "	5,000
Robb. B. Vance, " "	5,000
——Gudger, Supt. Deaf, Dumb & Blind	3,000
——Buffin, Supreme Court	3,500
J. E. Shepherd, " "	3,200
——Gilliam, Superior "	2,500
A. A. McKoy, " "	2,500
J. C. McRay, " "	2,500
J. A. Gilmer, " "	2,500
——Ship, " "	2,500
3rd Dist, Swift Galloway, Solicitor	3,000
5th " ——Strodrick, "	3,000
6th " ——— "	3,000
7th " ——— "	3,000
8th " ——— "	3,000
9th " ——— "	3,000
B. R. Moore, "	2,500
O. P. Meares, Judge Criminal Court	2,500
Senator Ransom's son	2,000
Senator Vance's son	2,000
Gilbert Dudley, Private Secretary	1,800
Treasurer Worth's son	1,800

The people have risen and they are fully determined to retreive the state from this horde who have been so long feasting on the state. It will be seen that this crowd of suckers are drawing from the people upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, and yet are not satisfied. Add $178,500 per annum paid out to these Bourbon officials to fight and to prevent the people getting back their right to govern themselves. The people are anxious for local self-government and are going to try very hard to whip out the Bosses above named. It may be a hard fight, but the people will most certainly win if they will but stand up and make a bold manly fight.

Halifax County Convention.

After due notice the Republicans of Halifax county met in a delegated convention in the court house at Halifax, on Saturday, Aug. 26, 1882, for the purpose of nominating a county and legislative ticket.

The convention was called to order by the Hon. John T. Gregory, chairman of the County Republican Executive Committee, who made quite an interesting speech.

The roll of townships was called by Lt. R. J. Lewis, who acted as temporary secretary.

All the townships being represented, permanent organization was effected by the election of the Hon. John T. Gregory as chairman, Messrs John W. Hannon and Robert J. Lewis as secretaries.

Hon. J. C. L. Harris, secretary of the State Republican Executive Committee being present, was called on for a speech.

Mr. Harris spoke at length on the Liberal movement, and on the nomination of the Hon. J. E. O'Hara for Congress. He said that "a Liberal ought to be nominated for some position on the ticket to show to the Liberal element, not only in Halifax county, but in the state, that the Republican party does not intend to ignore them." Mr. Harris spoke in high terms of the Hon. J. E. O'Hara. He said Mr. O'Hara had received the nomination as the Republican candidate for Congress, and that he was entitled to the undivided support of the Republicans of the Second Congressional District, and that the Republican State Executive Committee would recognize Mr. O'Hara as the regular Republican candidate, and would give him its undivided support." At this point three cheers were given for O'Hara.

Mr. Harris told the convention that he "came to Halifax at the request of Mr. Mott, chairman of State Republican Executive Committee, hence he was speaking for the Committee."

After Mr. Harris' speech the following ticket was nominated:

For Clerk of the Superior Court and Judge of Probate, John T. Gregory; for Sheriff, Robt. J. Lewis, for Register of Deeds, John H. Hannon; for Treasurer, Chas. E. D. [illegible]; for Coroner, John H. Rankins; for Surveyor, W. C. Daniel; for the Senate, [illegible] Goodwyn; for the House of Commons, James M. Pittman and T. W. Mason.

Messrs Gregory, Lewis and Hannon were nominated by acclamation.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. A. P. Robinson, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Halifax county, in delegated convention assembled, recognizing the importance of electing a true Republican to Congress from the Second Congressional District, and having learned with pride the Hon. J. E. O'Hara was nominated at the Wilson convention, therefore we, the Republicans of Halifax county, heartily endorse him as the regular Republican candidate to represent this the Second Congressional District in the 48th Congress of the United States, and we pledge to him our undivided support. On motion the convention adjourned sine die.

JOHN T. GREGORY,
Chairman.

JOHN S. HANNON,
R. J. LEWIS, Secretaries.

M. J. Green at Burgaw

Having other business to attend to we went to Burgaw to-day, and hearing that the immortal Green would offer something new and interesting, we concluded to hear with an impartial mind, and if possible, to make a more favorable report of his effort than has been found in the columns of your paper during this campaign; and accordingly repaired to the place of speaking, and found there a few Democrats, not enough to fill the room of the Academy here, by a great deal.

Well, we were astonished to see the little interest manifested, and while we write, we hear voices in reply "to why you do not go up yonder to hear something?" "We have been, and got enough of that stuff."

Never saw men look more woe-begone than the Democrats here. Not like Shakelford, not like Waddell, not like Jarvis, but he was exactly like the Democratic papers of the state, except his want of capacity to repeat a good story with effect.

Oh! didn't he poke it into Canaday; he said if he had a fifteen year old boy, whose teacher would allow him to face a public so totally unprepared as Canaday is to meet the public expectation as a speaker, he would withdraw him and put him to the plow. Just then the old hunkers gave the sign for applause, and a feeble response was heard.

He took up the history of those who had amassed wealth since his time, (and he is young, he says, and we reckon from his speech that he must be,) and said that he remembered when there was not more that five men in the United States who were worth more than one million dollars, and now there are many who are worth their hundred [illegible] party. Is it possible that poverty constitutes a claim to office? If so, the party violated the principle in nominating Col. Green, instead of the able, gallant and preciously cherished Waddell.

Tom Payne did say in his day, that exorbitant wealth was presumptive evidence of rascality, but we never knew before that because there were rich members in a church it was criminally wrong to join that church; of course, what is applicable to party is to any other organization, and we therefore think the argument in this, as in all other points, was weak and utterly insufficient to influence the minds of any one.

He was on the tariff again, and with all the adventitious aid, from papers, Vance, etc., he was, to make the most and best of it, "clear as mud." Indeed, a more hugely indigested mass of polatical jargon we never heard. Perhaps too deep for us; he made no impression here, and if his effort don't send some of his hearers to the asylum it will be because they are unwilling to assume the task of deciphering it.

Respectfully,

A REPUBLICAN.

N. B.—We forgot to say as this was the first Monday in the month, the day on which the commissioners meet, which generally draws a large crowd on business, with claims against the county, etc., we had expected a very large gathering to hear this distinguished standard bearer of Democracy, but not so, his fame had gone before him and left his party contented without seeing him.

"You will hear from us again."

Respectfully,

A. R.

EDWARDS' STORE,
BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.,
August 26th, 1882.

The Wilmington Post will please allow me space in its valuable columns to state that at about half past three o'clock on the day above specified, quite a number of people assembled, according to previous appointment, when on motion James Edwards was unanimously chosen Chairman and Evander Singletary was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Edwards on taking the chair made some remarks stating the object for the meeting assembled for the honor conferred on him, and further stated that as he understood the object of the meeting it was not exactly like a public gathering during a political campaign, but more like a jollification meeting after a great victory had been won. That with such zeal in Democracy for Governor-in-Keeps, and County for this, the Third District, others must be the inevitable result.

Short but pointed speeches were made by Messrs. Guyton, Howard and Graves—all pointing to the downfall of Bourbonism and Readjuster.

The meeting then adjourned, when the remark was made that the voice of the people was the voice of God.

A REPUBLICAN.

SMITHVILLE, N. C.,
August 30th, 1882.

Editor Post:

Seeing a communication in the Beaufort *Telephone*, of Aug. 18th, from an old friend, D. S. Bell, Sr., stating that in conversation with a Republican of Newport, the Republican said there was no difference between the two parties.

As I am a native of Carteret county I will say to Mr. Bell that there is a difference, and the difference is so great that "a wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein."

While the Republican party is a party of progress and is moving forward, the Bourbon Democrats have adopted the plan of Joshua when he ordered the sun to stand still. They are not only standing still but they are moving backwards, and to prove that they are just look at the record, and you will see that every old political hack that has been dropped by the Republicans have been picked up by the Democrats.

Mr. Bell says he never wants to see eastern North Carolina under negro rule. Did you ever know of negro rule in Carteret?—only a Democratic negro who used to buy up the county script from poor white men for twenty-five cents on the dollar, and that under a Democratic Sheriff and Democratic Commissioners.

Again he says, I am a Democrat because it is the white man's party.—Rip Van Winkle wakes up! Why man, you ought to have been at Raleigh last year to the great Prohibition Show and seen Gov. Jarvis the leader of your party, and Williamson and Price and hundreds of other colored men. There was no color line there. Even your pet from Carteret asked Mr. Price to call and see him.

If you could have been in the small town of Smithville and visited the grove meetings and seen with what courtesy Messrs. Williamson and Green were treated with, and heard the deafening cheers that rent the air while they were speaking, it would have done your heart good to think your party was at last smart enough to scoop the negro in.

Again, he says he wants white men in office. Did you think of that when the Democratic Legislature elected a negro door-keeper in preference to a poor confederate soldier?

Too thin, brother Bell! The poor men intend to vote to suit themselves this time.

Again, he says he is opposed to the tariff. Now did you ever hear the like of that, for a man in eastern North Carolina to be opposed to the tariff? Now, with all due respect to friend Bell (but I believe he is like mules on the farm), I suppose he bushels of pea nuts. Under the present tariff he gets one hundred dollars for them; take it off and he only gets sixty-two dollars. If he raises one hundred bushels of rice under the present law he gets one hundred dollars for it; take off the duties and he gets only thirty-three dollars. There are a number of other articles that I could mention whereby the farmer is benefited, but what is the use? Those two are sufficient to convince any fair-minded man that our home and industries must be protected.

I suppose because my friend has to pay seventeen cents tax on a pair of trace chains, when one pair with care will last for ten years, that he is willing to lose one hundred on his rice and peas.

Farmers of Carteret will vote for men who wish you to get thirty-three cents for rice and sixty for peas; or will you vote for men who wish you to get one dollar for each?

Friends of Carteret, as one who gave four of the best years of his life for a cause which I believed at that time, to be right, I beg of you to lay aside your party prejudice and vote for what will benefit you and your children, and don't be deceived by demagogues. Remember they urged you in the war and obligated to drink all the blood that was split. Did they do it? No, they remained at home to see if there was any treason in your fathers. And because a minister of the gospel was preaching and a company of United States soldiers marched up and listened at him, that was treason and at night he was kidnapped and sent to the Wilmington jail. Did the damned Gen. Whiting release him for any good feeling he had for him? No, it was to save the neatry of some of the Bourbons that the Yankees held as hostage, and when we poor, half starved Confederates returned home and a few of us got trusted by the Yankees did wicked business some of the Bourbon leaders went to Raleigh and voted for a law to levy a tax to remit the Yankee. He left with his money and the Confederate soldiers had it to pay. You silly Bourbons, you can't fool me any longer by the everlasting howl of negro rule.

M. L. BELL.

SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1882.

Mr. Editor:

The Whiteville *Enterprise* of August 30th says: "We have been watching and looking in every section of Columbus county for a Liberal but can't find him."

If the editor will come up in Western Prong township he will find one, and if he will take one day's ride with me I will show him as many Liberals as he has subscribers to his paper.

Weather very warm and dry. Lightning coming over every day.

Yours with respect,

SHADE WOOTEN.

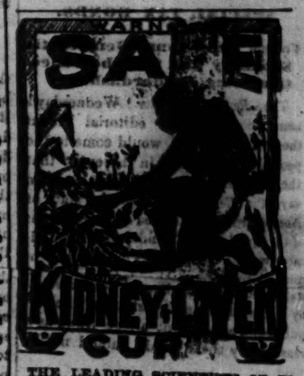
An Essay on Good Nature.

Good nature is a quality so amiable in itself that all ranks and conditions of men, whether they do really possess it or not, wish to have others think so. A good natured man passes through this vale of tears with more ease than an ill-natured one; every one seeks his friendship, and his placid disposition smooths the rugged paths with which he meets with in life. While the man of an evil disposition, though he may have a cultivated mind, he is the accumulator of his own sorrows; few visit him unless it is those bound by relative ties, or those who admire his parts of understanding, and therefore for the sake of conversation will endure his company. Besides his evil disposition, he will be a great bar to the communications of his knowledge, and the intellectual treasure which he possesses will be almost as useless as ore at the bottom of a deep well. It is true a cultivated mind may in some way regulate a feverish disposition and good sense may conquer natural infirmity, but yet the old malady will return. I think good nature is the best.

A man of moderate capacity, with a benevolent heart, is capable of performing those social duties of life which are the ornaments of christianity. He can imitate the examples of his Great Master; he can defend the fatherless and widows, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and render himself a blessing to mankind. Benevolence and humility were two of our Saviour's greatest virtues. He chose his disciples not because of their great ability and understanding, but because they were men who had meekness of heart to receive the word, and therefore was highly qualified for the benificent office which they filled, of healing the sick and raising the dead. Let us therefore follow our Great Master's example and prefer good nature rather than a peevish disposition. Very few think of the importance there is in being good natured.

M. D. BROWN,
Elkinsville, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TO-DAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to sustain and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headache—Jaundice—Dyspepsia—Piles—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, inquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN WERNER,
PRACTICAL GERMAN BARBER
AND PERFUMER.
29 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also San Cantalo and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I can found at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepared to wait upon all who favor me with a call.

JAMES H. CARRAWAY.
may 15-tf

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 20 North Front Street. Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call. apl 24-ly

---

CAMERON, N. C., June 24, 1882.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends and the travelling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and eating house at this place, therefore dare notify, and remain furnished at all hours. Give us a trial.

HAGANS & BUNKE
Proprietors

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1882.

CLARKTON, N. C.

Mr. Editor:

Thinking that our Liberal friends down in the east might be interested with an item from the cradle of independence, I have consented to offer, through the courtesy of your valuable columns, something concerning the great uprising of the people in this section.

On last Saturday (Aug 26th), by regular appointment, the Anti-Prohibition County Convention met at the court house in the city of Charlotte for the purpose of nominating the legislative and county tickets, and I am proud to say there never was a more respectable and orderly convention held in the county.

Organization effected by unanimously electing Col. Wm. Johnston Chairman and J. W. Brown and A. B. Gillespie Secretaries. On taking the Chair Col. Johnston made an exceedingly neat and graceful speech—full of pith, point and practical suggestions—dealing some scathing hits at the thick skins on account of the many blunders, inconsistencies and general lack of progressivness. All of which the old Bourbon party stands convicted and condemned before the eyes of the enlightened world.

Congratulating the Convention at the propitious outlook of the great Liberal uprising so manifestly abroad in the good Old North State and which was destined to sweep the state at the approaching election—restoring local self government with an improved school law; and, in the speaker's opionion the success of the Liberal party would have a reanimating influence and effect upon our entire people, causing and bringing about a spirit of progress and development unknown to our people and which would enable them to shake off the fogyism and unpatriotic prejudices engendered by unnecessary strife, and which would soon come over our grand old state to bud and blossom as the rose, raising her to that high place among her sister states to which nature and a kind providence has so lavishly prepared and so manifestly intended she should occupy.

The Col. took occasion to say, this is no ordinary political gathering summoned here to run a partisan machine as is the usage in the county; but is a collection of the people, by the people, and for the people, expressing the hope that all deliberations and measures adopted would be characterized by prudence and harmony.

I have only attempted an illusion to a few of the many points contained in the speech, and have done injustice to those. I will only add, in this connection, that the speech was replete with truth, reason and common sense, and just one of those speeches that is calculated to hurt thick-skinned Bourbonism every pop.

The Convention proceeded to elect candidates for legislative and county offices, which are composed of Republicans and Liberal Democrats, conceded to be a strong ticket.

The Republican Convention meets on the 10th Sept. If the present ticket is endorsed we will leave "machine Democracy" in this county to the solemn tune of 800 majority.

If Mr. Canaday's friends at this end of the line could get to put in for him the majority would be largely increased against that imigrating candidate who is making such a *blooded race* against him, and the people in the District would be sure to see something Green among 'em after Mr. Canaday goes to Congress, provided he don't emigrate to some other field.

At the conclusion of the business of our Convention J. W. Gordon offered a resolution of thanks of this Convention to Col. Johnston as the father of the Liberal movement, and for the manly stand taken by him against class legislation, and the able advocacy of the people's rights which has led up this grand Liberal movement, and is destined to sweep the state from shore to shore, burying Bourbon Democracy under a majority of 50,000 votes next November.

L. R.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C.,
Aug. 30, 1882.

Mr. Editor:

Col. W. J. Green, as he advertised to do, spoke here to-day. He was met at the boat by Lee, the colored man who meets all the boats, to care for freight, receive and deliver letters, &c. Lee seems to derive considerable amusement from the fact, as he states it, that he was the "onliest gentleman who met the Colonel at the boat."

Col. Green had an audience of about one hundred, by actual count, including Democrats, Liberals and Republicans. Col. Green is neither a pleasant or forcible speaker, his arguments are not close, and his conclusions are not clear. His speech won no applause, except a little stamping of feet at its close. Why the Democrats preferred him to the brilliant and eloquent Waddell, passes the comprehension of ordinary men. Waddell might possibly have been elected, Green cannot be.

Mr. Green told us about the late civil war, and its anecdote about his army horse, but failed to say if this was the same horse his great grandmother in the ninth degree rode into North Carolina.

In speaking of popular education, his arguments were drawn chiefly from *ante-bellum* history, and proved nothing but that the old system was suited to the old condition of affairs. He spoke of the appropriations made by Democrats for the public schools, but left out the fact that these same Democrats created the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the payment of men filling which office, five per cent. of the school fund is appropriated, which amount is of course taken from the poor and ignorant children.

The Constitution requires that in each District "public schools shall be maintained at least four months in every year," but the Democrats have never come up to this requirement in practice, and although they have done good towards education, still they have only done their plain duty, and in this they have not done all the law requires of them. This law is found in the Republican Constitution of 1868. But Mr. Green don't like this Constitution, so he fired into it, taking good care, however, not to aim at the homestead or mechanic's lien clauses. Evidently the Colonel has not studied this Constitution closely, for he stated that the Constitutional amendment adopted in 1876 directed the Legislature to elect the Magistrates. Is the Colonel really ignorant upon this subject, or does he hope to dupe the people by such unfounded statements; for, in truth, the Constitutional Amendment requires no such thing.

The Colonel exhumed that old decayed carcass, special tax bonds, and spent the force of his effort in its dissection. His remarks along this line were remarkable—more for their vulnerability than anything else. He charged the creation of these bonds to the corruption of the Republicans, failing to remember that our now Gov. Jarvis is on record as having voted for them. Gov Jarvis was a leading Democrat at the time he cast this vote, then how could the Democrats afford to elect him Lieutenant Governor, and then Governor with such a stain upon him; for certainly Gov Jarvis was as corrupt, in this particular, as any Republican who voted with him, and although this was a great Republican swindle the Democratic party has endorsed it by their election of T. J. Jarvis as Chief Executive of the State.

But, says Col Green, the Democratic party is pledged to the non-payment of these bonds. Well, we should think they would be, since a Republican Supreme Court has declared them unconstitutional. And these bonds being unconstitutional it is strange that Col. Green should try to frighten sensible people into the foolish notion that they will have them to pay.

The Colonel would do better to "Let the 'dead past' alone in his grave," and talk about living issues—the tariff, for instance. But no, he jumped over this subject with an alacrity that would have done credit to an older politician.

Mr. Green told how these special tax bonds were sold and the money squandered, except he left out that part of the story, which, if correctly stated, would have implicated his Democratic brethren, Swepson and Cowan.

Now all this clap-trap proves nothing, except what every honest man admits, namely, that there have been bad men in both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The Col. admits that these special tax bonds were unconstitutional, then says the Democratic party is pledged not to pay them. The conclusion is, that the Democratic party has been silly enough to pledge itself not to do an act, which if done would be unconstitutional. He says the Liberal and Republican parties have failed in their platforms to pledge themselves to the non-payment of these bonds. This only argues that they have not been foolish enough to say they would not do an act which would be unconstitutional. The Col. told us that the Legislature of New York had passed an act, allowing its citizens to use the name of the State of New York, to enable them to bring suit on just such bonds as these, and that some party or parties had already taken advantage of this New York statute, and sued the State of Louisiana, on what the Colonel says are similar bonds; and that as soon as judgment is recorded against Louisiana, the parties holding the North Carolina special tax bonds will sue our state on them.

The Colonel failed to tell us, though, that the Legislature of New York, which passed the statute referred to, was a Democratic Legislature. To say the least of it, the conclusion drawn from this manner of reasoning sounds quite amusing, coming as it does from a man who aspires to Congress. But to review it. Col Green says the Democratic party is pledged to the non-payment of these special tax bonds; also, that the Legislature of New York (which was Democratic) has passed a statute to enable its citizens, if possible to compel the payment of these bonds. The only rational conclusion is that Col Green's Democratic friends in New York are seeking to compel North Carolina to pay bonds which her Supreme Court, composed of Republican judges, has declared unconstitutional.

The Colonel spoke harshly of the Internal Revenue system, branding the officers in this service as being, in the main, "snakes, carpetbaggers, spies and informers." He stated that the Democratic party favored a repeal of the Internal Revenue laws, but his chief complaint was against the manner and cost of collecting this Revenue, rather than against the revenue itself. Now when the Democrats shall have replaced the tariff with the mystical free trade, and abolished the Internal Revenue system, in the name of common sense, where is the money to come from to pay the expenses of the Government and keep down the interest on the public debt?

If Col. Green should go to Congress, (which of course he will not do), and abolish these sources of revenue, where would his salary of five thousand dollars a year come from? He would not get it; then it follows, that, as a matter of course, he would not vote for their abolition. Such epithets as sneaks, spies, etc., do very well as a matter of abuse and vituperation, but when people ask for sense and reason, they do not fill the bill.

We came near forgetting that Col. Green was a candidate for Congress, so pathetic he grew when he got down to county affairs, and we had almost concluded to vote for him as the "people's candidate" for our State Legislature, when we were reminded of our forgetfulness by his reference to Mr. Canaday as his "distinguished competitor." But for this reference and that he did not refer to the fact that the Democratic magistracy of our county refused to levy a tax for the support of public schools as directed by the school law, we would have taken the Col. just at this time for our Liberal candidate for the Legislature, for in his peroration he appealed to us not to prove recreant to our liberty—that greatest and noblest boon ever conferred upon man and wrested from kings and princes by swords and bullets, bought with blood and bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary sires. But goodness! why need the Col. to have grown so fearfully eloquent when there was so little danger? Of course we are going to "vote for our liberty," otherwise we would not be in favor of the Liberal candidates.

The Col. appealed to us to "vote for restoration." Restoration of what?—He could not have meant restoration of Democratic rule, for it would have been absurd to have talked about the restoration of that party to power, when the fact is, that party is now and has been in power in North Carolina for ten years. But if the Col. meant restoration to home rule and good government (and we think he did) then we agree with him and feel that every ballot cast in November for the Liberal candidates will be a vote given according to the spirit if not according to the letter of Col. Green's burning appeal.

M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1.00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	10.10 P M
Leave Florence	2.57 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 30 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.20 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 42 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence	8.47 A. M
Leave Florence	1.00 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	5.15 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
June 25-tf

Wilmington & Welden R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 25, 1882, at 9.40 P. M., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	9.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.50 P M
Leave Weldon	2.37 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	8.20 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 40 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	5.35 P M
Arrive at Weldon	12.05 P M
Leave Weldon	6.10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10.35 P M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12.00 M. and 7.10 P. M. daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 6.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 48 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. No 47 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
June 25-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S. Congress.

UDOLPHO WOLFE SONS & CO.,
13 Barclay Street, New York.
sep 10 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.
Atlantic and North Carolina Division.

Time Table, No. 1.
In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	Arrive.	Leave.
P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
	6 00	CENTRAL DIVIS'N SMITHFIELD		1 20
6 15	6 20	Pine Level Avenue	1 40	1 45
6 35	6 40	Holts Mill	2 58	3 05
6 55	6 56	Princeton	3 01	3 01
7 10	7 11	Copeland's	3 17	3 17
7 26		GOLDSBORO	3 30	
	1 00	A & N C DIVISION GOLDSBORO		4 20
1 27	1 32	Best's	4 52	4 53
1 50	1 55	La Grange	5 05	5 08
2 20	2 25	Falling Creek	5 30	5 32
2 51	3 16	KINSTON	5 56	6 45
3 09	3 55	Dover	6 14	6 14
4 10	4 21	Core Creek	6 40	6 40
4 45	4 45	Tuscarora	6 50	6 50
4 54	4 55	Clarke's	6 59	6 59
5 20	5 50	NEW BERNE	7 30	7 30
5 34	5 35	Riverdale	8 02	8 02
6 31	6 34	Croatan	8 07	8 07
6 39	6 55	Havelock	8 24	8 27
7 24	7 35	Newport	8 49	8 53
7 44	7 44	Wildwood	9 00	9 00
7 59	7 59	Hollywood	9 06	9 06
8 05	8 07	Sea Soucl Hotel	9 17	9 19
8 09	8 15	Atlantic Hotel	9 20	9 24
9 10		MOREHEAD Depot	9 37	

Train 48 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 7:00 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6:44 and 8:39 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 6:15 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 8:50 a. m.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 6:54 and 8:39 p. m., and bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 9:00 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

CALL AT THE
NEW STORE,
And examine the endless variety of
TAPLE AND FANCY GOCERIES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
Crapon & Picken's
No. 16 & 18 South Front Street.
may 21 tf

GEO. N. LAMPHERE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Morehead, Minn.
FOR SALE.
—Town Lots in—
Morehead, Minn. and Fargo D. T.
IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS Large and Small, in Minnesota and Dakota, all in the famous
RED RIVER VALLEY,
where the soil produce more Wheat, Oats, Barley or Potatoes, of a Better Quality and at less cost and labor per acre, than any soil in the world.
Land is advancing in Value 50 to 100 per cent. each year.
LOTS for $100 to $1000 each.
FARMS for $5 to $20 an acre.
Buy Now and Reap the Benefits of a Rise next Fall and Winter.
Money invested at 10 per cent. per annum, net, with the best real estate security.
For descriptive circular, list of property, prices and terms, address with stamp.
GEORGE N. LAMPHERE,
Morehead, Minn.
jul 30-tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WILL BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE:
Negotiate Loans on
REAL ESTATE
Anywhere in North Carolina.
Office with H. R. TAYLOR, Esq., one Door West of Post Office.
O. H. BLOCKER.
Mch 29 tf.

ROCK LIME
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
FRESHLY BURNED
DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON
At $1.25 Per Barrel.
Also
Agricultural Lime
and Carbonate of Lime
French Bro's.,
ROCKY POINT, N C.
Jan 29 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
GEORGE MYERS'
OLD STAND.
11 & 13 SO. FRONT STREET
CAN BE HAD
Delicacies
FOR THE
Dinner Table.
The New Liquor Department is the best in the State. The Choicest
SHERRIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS AND CHAMPAGNES,
Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY,
BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of Whiskey,
Between The Acts!
Don't fail to look at the fine display of LIQUORS.
SODA CRACKERS
AND
MILK BISCUIT!
MINCE MEAT
AND
PLUMB PUDDING,
And the Choicest
Family Supplies!
Prices will suit as well as goods, at
11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST

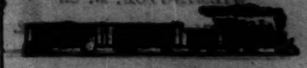
J. C. SCOTT,
Boot and Shoe Maker.
SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-hand shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. dec 21 tf

SCHUTTE'S CAFE.
NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.
I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE
RESTAURANT.
I am prepared to take boarders by the DAY, WEEK, and MONTH
First Class Accommodations for Ladies.
The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the NORTHERN MARKETS.
Liquors, Wines, &c.,
will be of SUPERIOR QUALITY.
The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class
Fashionable Cafe.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
And it is my purpose to supply this need.
Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.
Conducted on the
EUROPEAN STYLE.
F. A. SCHUTTE,
Proprietor.
november 21-tf

CHAS. KLEIN
Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.
All Orders promptly attended to.
The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.
Shop on Princess between Front and Second.
dec 28-tf

RAILROADS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.
OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 1, 1882.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after MAY 1, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington ..... 5.45 P M
Arrive at Charlotte at ..... 7.40 A M

No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at ..... 7.55 P M
Arrive at Wilmington at 9.50 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.
Daily except Sundays.

No. 3 { Leave Wilmington at ..... 8:00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at ..... 7:35 P. M

No. 4 { Leave Charlotte at ..... 6:15 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at ..... 5:55 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.
Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	8:00 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	12:00 P. M.
Leave Shelby	1:00 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte	5:40 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Train No. 1 makes connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., for Statesville, connecting there with W. N. C. R. R. for all points on said Road.

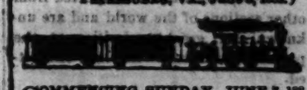
Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make connection at Charlotte with A. & O. R. R. for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points beyond.

Train No. 2 makes close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for points North.

Train No. 2 makes close connection with W. C. & A. R. R.

V. O. JOHNSON,
Jan. 8-tf General Superintendent.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., June 6, 1882.



COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1882 trains on this road will run as follows

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.
Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at ..... 4.20 P. M
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 8.34 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at ..... 1.00 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 6.20 P. M

FREIGHT.
Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at ..... 12:00 P M
Arrive at Weldon ..... 2:45 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.
Leave Weldon daily at ..... 12:05 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 2:35 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.10 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 3.10 P. M

FREIGHT.
Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at ..... 6.00 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 12:01 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Passengers for these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains or to transact business except freight at Mt. Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.
feb 26-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
I AM PREPARED TO MAKE AND REpair Boots and Shoes in the very best workmanlike manner. Work guaranteed.
JAMES W. TAYLOR.
Second between Princess and Chestnut sts.
apl 1849.

AMERICAN POLITICS.
BY
HON. THOMAS V. COOPER.
1100 PAGES. History of all Political Parties, by Hon. Thos. V. Cooper. It gives complete platforms of parties in power and action from Washington and Jeffy Independence. Sells fast by subscription and Jeffy Independence. Sells fast by subscription and every one wants it. Agents are coining money selling it. Send for circulars and extra terms to agents. Address, for Southern States, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Address PHOENIX PUBLISHING CO may 14 3m Bowen & Lewis, Phila.

Home Made Candy,
PURE AND WHOLESOME.
All kinds Made Fresh every day, at
C. E. JEVERS,
Second St., 2d door below Post Office.
dec 28-tf

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE.
J. D. SPELLIN, - - PROPRIETOR.
CORNER SECOND AND PRINCE'S STREETS.
C[illegible] TABLE is now loaded with the best the market affords, and the bar is supplied with the choicest liquors. A share of public patronage is solicited.
dec 28-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1882.

GREEN HORSES.

"Sun Set" Cox, Democrat member of congress from New York city, came to that city from Ohio to run for congress, by invitation of the Irish.

"Shoestring" Chalmers, of Mississippi, has recently removed his residence across a river, the boundary line of two counties adjoining, to run for congress because of the recent gerrymander of his district, by the Democrats, to cut him off. These are the only instances "with the malice aforethought" of gentlemen changing residences, or "importing" themselves to run for congress until the latest and loudest of all--that of Wharton J. Green from Warren county to Cumberland.

No Wonder Col. Green is opposed to a tariff on imported goods for the protection of home competition. The people can now understand what manner of animal a "green horse" is.

SCHOOLS AND THE YOUNG IDEA.

Teacher:—Stand up and answer—What is a green horse?

Answer:—An imported horse.

T:—Why?

A:—Because home horses are to the manner born, and no home horse, if he is solid, "puts on" or "comes in" on unnatural colors. Green horses are curious animals and never appear except in circuses or in politics.

T:—Why do they appear in circuses?

A:—Because they are imported from other sections of the world and are unknown, and great curiosities to the people before whom they are exhibited.

T:—Why do they appear in politics?

A:—Because they can pick at a tariff like a blind mule.

T:—Why is the tariff obnoxious to a green horse?

A:—Because he is green and imported, and wants to pay no tax, but get his fodder free at the hands of men who will pay his forage bills, and work hard themselves just to see his "pedigree and style," as he runs for Congress. It is fine!

T:—Sit down my boy; you are for tariff, for revenue only, and have seen the circus; but your father who gets hone st pay for his work will hardly let up on your imported curiosities and bring in green horses to trot off with his earnings and thus become a common pauper without protection.

Next.

CONSCRIPTION.

The Democratic party, more properly known as the Bourbon party, has ever been known for blunders and mistakes.

It was a mistake in the Bourbons to have gone into the Secession war.

It was a mistake for them to conscript poor white men to fight on the bloody field of carnage for the rich man's slaves.

It was a mistake after all was over to fight freedom at the ballot box and in the southern courts.

It is a mistake now to fight popular rights in favor of the favored few who think they are better than the masses of the people.

And it is a very grave mistake in the Bourbons to send around their "Captains" and "Sargents" in each township to enrole the white votes as a Bourbon and conscript him again to do service for their Lost Cause.

Freemen of the South I we warn you by the light of history to be on your guard, and not to suffer yourself enrolled again by the Democratic Bourbod conscript officers.

SOME MORE BOURBON INCONSISTENCY—WHAT THEY DID AND CHARGED ON OTHER PEOPLE.

We charged in plain language last week, giving names and circumstances, that the Bourbons had seated the guard and gate keepers at the Penitentiary for campaign purposes, and dared the authorities to have any guard, gate keeper or employee sworn, and permit us to cross examine him. We will prove the charge. It is true and we now repeat it. Not only this, but these Bourbons will not permit an employee to spend his wages as he chooses, but compel him to eat what they see fit to furnish. This is hypocrisy and tyranny of the worst species.—*Raleigh Times*

Pender county offers the following argument in favor of the present system of county government. County expenses for last three years and eight months of Republican rule, $22,545.20. Similar expenses, for first three years and eight months of Democratic rule, $16,473.07.—*Hookers Journal*.

Will the Journal state all the facts in this case, namely the name with who controls the county of Pender Hookers has been controlling them for the past eight years. Hooker [illegible] Democrat and is responsible for the real financial condition of the county.

PAYMENT OF SPECAL TAX BONDS.

In their desperation the Bourbon leaders are endeavoring to impress upon the people that unless the Democrats are kept in power that the people will be compelled by enormous taxation to pay the special tax bonds.—This is the veriest bosh ever talked to sensible people. These bonds have been repudiated by the State in every conceivable manner and the state is prohibited by the following amendment to the constitution from ever paying them without a vote of the people to that effect:

"Nor shall the General Assemby assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bonds incurred, or issued, by authority of the convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor any debt or bond, incurrred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight either at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and seventy except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose."—*Section 6, Article I, Constitution of North Carolina.*

The Supreme Court in the case against the city of Memphis, has decided that that court has no power to appoint officers for a State and compel them to levy and collect taxes to pay debts incurred by the State through its Legislature. So that there is no means by which the special tax bonds can be paid other than by amending the constitution or by a vote of the people authorising the Legislature to pay said bonds. The attempt to deceive the people upon this point is based upon the idea that the people are arrant fools, or that they desire to be humbugged by Bourbon Democrats. The desperation of despair is upon the Bourbon leaders, otherwise they would not cling to such transparent demagoguery.—*Raleigh Times.*

BURNED UNTO DEATH.

SMITHVILLE, N. C.,
Sept. 6, 1882.

Mr. Editor:

On last Monday night about dark, a colored girl about 12 years of age, the daughter of a very good colored woman of our town, was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The circumstances were substantially these: The mother of the unfortunate girl was employed at my house as cook and always left said girl at home in the day, to attend to the wants of the younger children and work up the respective duties of the household. Just before time for the mother to start off, after faithfully performing her day's work she was summoned home to witness this scene of a most horrible nature, and one that we have not the language to fully depict. It appears, from the facts that we can gather, that the girl was moving about the house with lamp in hand, when it exploded and the flame caught her clothing. Not having presence of mind to think she ran out in the yard and screamed for help; but, as a natural consequence, when the breese struck her, the flames grew worse. She then ran under the house, being impressed that that would make it better for her. Before help came, she had burned nearly to death, as the fire had reached nearly all over her entire body

Our young but eminent and worthy physician, Dr. F. B. Bishop, was immediately called in, and administered to her necessities, but all was of no avail, for at 1 o'clock this morning death ensued as a result of the accident—the result being as predicted by Bishop when called in. We trust that this sad accident may act upon our minds and hearts in such a manner that we will give more attention to the care of our lamps and the manner in which they are handled, and solemnly impress us with the important fact, that "while in life we are in death," and that it may cause us to remember that we are here to-day and gone to-morrow, and, that we may not forget the solemn injunction, "prepare to meet thy God."

Respectfully,
E. M. Wescott.

Rally for Liberty

The Liberals and Republicans of Sampson are requested to assemble in mass meeting in Clinton on Saturday the 30th inst. for the purpose of selecting candidates for the different county offices. Distinguished Liberal speakers will address the citizens of Sampson at Clinton on that day.

Township committees will see that their townships are fully represented.

By order

J. E. Barnes
Chm Lib Ex Com

Clifton Ward
Chm Rep Ex Com

Clinton N.C. Sept. 7th 1882.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Sept. 2nd, 1882.

Editor Post:

There was an immense crowd here to-day to listen to the speaking of Hon. William P. Canaday and W. B. Surles, Esq., Liberal candidate from this, the Sixteenth Senatorial District. The enthusiasm was unprecedented, making a striking contrast with the thin, lymphatic audience which listened to Col. Green's harangue last Tuesday.

The Fayetteville Brass Band was out, and discoursed some of its most lively airs and martial strains, infusing vim and zest into the already enthusiastic citizens assembled from every quarter of Cumberland county.

The speaking took place at the Market House. Capt. E. P. Powers presiding. Capt. Powers, with a force and vigor of address which is peculiarly his own, announced Wm. B. Surles, who amidst music and cheers arose and said:

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens:—I will take this opportunity of stating that I am the Liberal nominee for the counties of Harnett and Cumberland. My reasons for leaving the Democratic party and coming to the Liberal party are Bourbon arrogance and misrule. I was an Anti-Prohibition Democrat and took a prominent and public stand against Prohibition. Friends have appealed to me and said that I was laying plains to come over to the Republican party, but I fought the Prohibition issue from principle. I cling to the Liberal cause because it is freedom and countenances no set of men and monopolies. I believe in liberty, liberty for every man. The American republic stands upon a foundation of liberty and unparalled in the breadth and fertility of her soil, the loyalty of her sons and the geniality of their fellowship. The great State of North Carolina should be governed by a majority of the people in all of her affairs, and every office of trust be elected by the people.

Here Mr. Surles reviewed the county government system, Prohibition Act and Bourbon corruption in all its phases and intricate details. His style is easy, earnest and convincing; his manners attractive and his political principles broad and popular, so that at the close of his speech many who were before indifferent as to his political professions, became openly demonstrative in their endorsements and heaped the warmest encomiums upon him.

In introducing Col. Canaday Capt. Powers said: The next speaker that I shall introduce to you is a man that has been as roundly abused as any man in the good old North State. When terror reigned in the city of Wilmington, and crime stalked abroad in open daylight, when a man could scarcely walk the main street, when all was chaos and confusion his administration was complimented by Republicans and Democrats alike, and I take great pleasure of introducing to you the Congressional nominee of Liberals and Republicans—a man who, had he been given justice, would have had his rest in Congress to-day. And he will be elected, for we intend to watch the ballot-boxes. [Applause. I introduce to you the Hon. William P. Canaday, of New Hanover.

For several moments amidst the music and applause the wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and as the well-known form of Col. Canaday appeared the cheers became positively deafening.—Col. Canaday adds to a commanding and dignified presence a warmth of wit and geniality of address which is once pleasing and convince. He is peculiarly adapted to debating, as his readiness in repartee and lucid argument testify. His rare good humor and racy wit easily discomferts his competitor, and this it is more than anything else that renders him so objectionable to Col. Green. Like Horatius at the bridge Col. Canaday is so well fortified with the honesty of his political principles and the strength of argument with which he defends them that he can withstand all the slanderous attacks of blatant detinent and the ill-conceived villification of his political opponent. Col. Canaday is preeminently fitted to represent his party in congress as he adds to a long and varied experience as the champion of Republicanism and liberal ideas a ripe and matured intellect stored with brilliant and sharply-defined plans for the upbuilding of North Carolina in all her industries. He has tact, energy and influence and is faithful, earnest and capable. The following speaks for itself:

My first duty is to thank Capt. Powers for handsome introduction, next to thank the Wesnew convention for giving me Col. Green to beat.

Now, my friends, I was defeated before by fraud and corruption, and the fraud committed upon me was meaner than stealing my pocket-book—was as mean as highway robbery. In Moore county they threw out the box because the tallying clerk came in rather late. In Cumberland I lost one hundred votes, Pender fifty-three, Onslow seventy-six, Carteret eighty, Hyde thirty-five, New Hanover, one precinct four hundred, another three hundred, another three hundred and eighty, in the city of Wilmington one thousand and eighty. Stolen from me by one hundred and [illegible] of four hundred.

Horace Greely said that he did not say all Democrats were horse thieves but all horse thieves were Democrats, so that they have some of the meanest men in the world in the Democratic party. I appeal to you to go forward this time and see that I have justice. If it shall be shown that I have been elected by fraud I will most positively refuse. I did not contest because I did not care to go to congress and lobby for fourteen or eighteen months and at the end be seated and get $10,000. I decided not to appeal to Congress but to you. I believe that the white people of this county will give me justice. But if I can get positive testimony of fraud committed by any man I shall see that that man goes to the Albany penitentiary. I shall prosecute any man who commits fraud upon the elections in 1882.

A few days ago I received a letter from Col. Blocker calling for a joint canvass. I wrote a reply and told him that I did not care to make a joint canvass until the 1st of October as my constituents were too poor. I received a letter from Lillington to go there on important business. I had no idea of meeting Col. Green there. Col. Gurthrie came into my room and told me that Col. Green was going to talk and that I must also. I said, "Talk, I will." I went out and met him, and on his own terms we had a joint discussion.—The next morning Col. Green said, "I am going to talk at Little River Academy and would be glad to have you join me." I said that I had an engagement at Raleigh and had to go. I went, and while at Raleigh I received a letter from my friends stating that they had made an engagement for me at Fayetteville, and, friends, I am here to-day.

Now, beginning from the 2nd day of October I will canvass the District with him and will have thirty-five or forty joint discussions—one to two per day. If driven to the expediency I will pay his expenses.

Now, fellow-citizens, Col. Green without once voting in the District whips out Waddell, Rose, McLane and Shackelford and gets the nomination. If the people with whom these gentlemen have been raised allow a stranger to come in and take off the prize, I think I shall go to some other District. I have heard that we have had a Barnum, the champion sculler, walker and the prizes of the world for different feats, but, fellow-citizens, we have another great man. The Bourbon Democracy has him for their candidate. He can make more mistakes than any man in America.—He charged to the Republicans the enactment and enforcement of the law to arrest without warrant, but I said to him, "Examine and you will find that a Democratic congress gave to Revenures power to arrest without warrant." At this he was thunderstruck. I asked him to name the person who committed the outrage on the girl upon whom it was committed or to never mention the subject again. Col. Canaday here went on to expose the fallacies of Col. Green on the arrears of pensions, and he gave a scathing rebuke to the Democratic congressman for refusing to vote on the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

In 1881, when the Democrats wanted the negro vote they called a convention. There we find Hood and Merrimon going up arm in arm on the grand stand. Jarvis and Joe Price, John Williamson and McRae, Cæsar Johnson and Mr. Scarborough—all good fellows well met. "Come on brother Hood, come on brother Price, we love you."

We thought the color line was forever dead—a thing of the past—but when we come to election we find not one thousand votes for the bill. As soon as the vote was declared they said that they could not fool the nigger; that he had more sense than they thought he had. They said, "Well, we can't fool the nigger and we'll draw the color line." The fact is, if they thought they could control your vote they would take you in as they did in 1881. He spoke in strong and positive tones of the inefficiency of many county officers appointed by the Democratic Legislature and fairly riddled the hollow plea of negro officials so zealously paraded by Bourbon leaders and stumpers. He said that they knew the negro did not want to rule the white people while they only want their rights. [Vociferous and deafening applause.] We don't want mixed schools and churches. [Cries of No! No!] The negroes never have elected a majority of the county officers in any county, and these men in charging this upon you commit slander and calumny as high as Mount Olympus. They know that they would elect the very best people regardless of color. I believe in running the municipal and county governments on business principles, outside of politics. I am in favor of electing Senators by the people, Post Masters by the people, and every officer in North Carolina. I declare to-day that "I am in favor of electing every officer by the people. I want the people to have the sovereign power.

I am in favor of protecting American laborers from the panper labor of Empire. And yet, my fellow-citizens, where you would receive thirty-five cents per diem where you now receive one dollar and thirty-three cents, the Bourbon Democracy want you to compete with the Cooley labor of Europe. Col. Green said, "the protection of American labor and American manufactures I utterly repudiate and despise." Col. Green handled the tariff in a masterly way, and his sound, wholesome views on this subject should be heralded in every nook and dale in North Carolina.

He reviewed at length the beneficent provisions of the Republican party for North Carolina directly after that dark and bloody period when the tocsin of war was heard abroad, and grim, grant poverty was throning upon the hard-fisted workingman and mechanic and the unprotected wife and child.—The homestead act, mechanics lien law, together with other enactments of the party were eulogised with earnestness and force.

The pensioning of Mexican soldiers was favored, and liberal appropriations for the Cape Fear and coasts would receive his especial attention.—He arraigned the Democratic party for their inconsistency in condemning appropriations for the general welfare of the country and said that the Democratic Senator, Ransom, who voted to retire Gen. Grant at $20,000 was quietly and very conveniently overlooked.

In reply to the charge of Republican fraud and neglect of the schools which Col. Green has taken evident pride in making, he said that when the Republicans took charge in 1866 all was confusion and chaos. They had to go to work to resurrect the state from political assassination, out of airy nothing, to make a local habitation and a name, and when they were on the high road to political, industrial and educational advancement the jurisdiction was wrested from them and launched into the hands of those who to-day foster proscription, shackle free thought and fondle class bias and caste. As to the charge of fraud, Col. Green very stangely forgot to say that Democrats partook with a vim of this mileage, per diem and the school fund. The Republicans and Liberals are to-day in favor of a general school system. Both platforms declare in favor of a better system of education, and they propose to take taxes from liquor and tobacco to educate poor children. In every single state for the past twenty years controlled by Republicans, 80 per cent. are educated, and in every Democratic state at least 65 or 70 per cent. are in ignorance. Col. Green says he don't want any money from the general government. The fact is he don't want the poor children educated at all. He knows the states are for poor. All should be educated regardless of color or condition.

In closing, Col. Canaday paid a glowing tribute to Liberalism, and made a strong appeal to the people for justice. He said to them "shake off the shackles of Bourbonism. Vote for a man who will step on the platform and declare those God-like principles of equal and exact justice and right. Live for country, live for your principles, live for your children yet unborn. I beg every man in favor of good government to go the ballot-box and correct the numberless evils growing upon us. If you don't you will be held in political slavery for twenty years to come. We must rise and strike down this ring and let justice, law and right reign supreme in sovereign America."

At the conclusion of Col. Canaday's speech, it was pronounced by several strong Democrats standing near, a strong and able speech. The enthusiasm was intense.

Capt. E. P. Powers followed in one of the weightiest and most masterly speeches it has been my good fortune to hear. I must confess I was most agreeably surprised. Capt. Powers is a man of most tremendous natural powers, a strong worker and a liberal thinker. His speech was received with astonishing applause.

W. B. Perry, a recent convert to the Liberal cause, made a timely and convincing address, and admist cheers the crowd dispersed.

Every Republican and Liberal is enthusiastic beyond expression and on the 7th of Nov. the tidal wave of political reform which is now sweeping North Carolina will launch Warrenton J. Green into a silence as deep and as awful as the tomb.

E. L. T.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 6, 1882.

I notice in your last issue a communication from Flea Hill in this county, in regard to the candidacy of Mr. J. D. Williams for the next Legislature.

I am satisfied that the writer of that article would not intentionally do Mr. W. any injustice, but he is surely not very well posted about Mr. W. The writer of this will heartily oppose Mr. W's election, but I will say for him that he never has attempted to use any undue influence in the matter of his employees voting, and has never offered to force the farmers indebted to him to vote as he did. He sells them goods and takes good security, and while he accommodates them they pay him for the privilege, so there is a favor done on both sides.

The people could not be bought in this contest, for their very liberties and rights are at stake and they are determined to win.

I dislike to see any statement that is an error published against as clever a citizen as Mr. Williams, and for that reason send you this.

Cross Creek.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 31st, 1882.

To the Wilmington Post:

I met the Hon. W. P. Canaday a few days ago in Washington and he gave very encouraging news of the movements of the campaign in North Carolina, and he feels assured of the victory to the Republican party.

Now, friend Poer, I want to say a few words to the constituents of the Hon. William P. Canaday: In looking over the large list of congressional nominations I see of no better nomination than the Hon. William P. Canaday, and no man is more popular or would wield more influence with the leading men of the government than the Hon. William P. Canaday.—His record for honor and knesty is known, and his strength does not consist in words. He is not a great talker but he is a hard worker. He is unmistakably a business man and is never satisfied with half measures. I believe I know he will serve his constituents faithfully and do more work for the District than any other man that could have been nominated; delighting to serve the poor as well as the rich; kind, liberal and charitable to all. The people need just such a man, and I hope to see him sent to Congress, as he has an experience of things now that it takes years of hard work to learn, and a reputation and influence in the city of Washington, and with the heads of the departments, that equals a great many members of the House and I know of no man that can do more good and be of more service to the people of North Carolina than the Hon. William P. Canaday.

I am yours truly,
J. H. Burke,
Riggs House, Washington, D. C.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

Corn, per bush	$1 05
Meal, "	1 25
Hominy per barrel	4 00
Flour, "	5 50 @ 9 00
Irish Potatoes, per bbl	3 75
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	$1 25
D S Sides, per lb	13½
Smoked Sides, per lb	15
D S Shoulders per lb	12½
Smoked Shoulders per lb	14
Hams, per lb	18
N C Hams per lb	20
Eggs, per doz	25
Chickens, a piece	20@40
Beef Cattle per lb	2½@3
Sheep, per head	2 25@3 50
Wool, per lb	20@25
Beeswax, per lb	20
Fish, per bunch	10@25
Sugar, per lb	10@11
Coffee, per lb	10@15
Molasses, per gal	35@50
Bagging, per lb	11@17½
Cow Peas, per bush	1 00
Salt, per sack	85
French's Carbonate of Lime	$7 00 @ $7 50
French's Agricultural Lime	$6 00 @ $9 00

Sept. 4.

Spirits Turpentine.—The market quoted firm at 39½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at private terms, supposed to be 40cents.

Rosin—The market was quoted firm at $1 30 for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained. Held higher.

Tar—The market was firm at $ 180 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

Crude Turpentine—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $2 50 for Soft and $1 25 for hard.

Cotton—Quoted dull. Small sales reported on a basis of 12½ for Middling

The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 7-16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 13-16 " "
Low Middling,	11 11-16 " "
Middling,	12½ " "
Good Middling,	12½ " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	23 bale
Spirits turpentine,	326 casks
Rosin,	1 657 bbls
Tar,	38 "
Crude turpentine,	62 "

Sep. 5.

Spirits Turpentine.—The market was quoted firm at 39½ cts per gallon. Sales of 300 casks at 40 cents, market closing steady.

Rosin—The market was quiet and firm at $1 30 for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained. None offering.

Tar—The Market was quoted firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

Crude Turpentine—No official quotations. Sales of Receipts at $1 25 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft.

Cotton.—Market quoted dull.—Small sales on a basis of 11½ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 5-16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 11-16 " "
Low Middling,	11 9-16 " "
Middling,	12 " "
Good Middling,	12½ " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	44 bales
Spirits Turpentine	298 casks
Rosin,	1331 bbls
Tar,	247 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	314 bbls

Sept. 6.

Spirits Turpentine.—The market was quoted firm at 40½ cents. Sales of 100 casks at 40½ cents, market closing firm and 41 asked.

Rosin—The market was firm at $1 30 for Strained, and $1 45 per bbl for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

Tar—Market firm a t$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

Crude Turpentine—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft

Cotton.—Market quoted dull with no sales to report.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16 " "
Low Middling,	11 7-16 " "
Middling	11½ " "
Good Middling.	12½ " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	39 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	301 casks
Rosin,	985 bbls
Tar,	58 bbls
Crude Turpentine	7 bbls

Sept. 7.

Spirits Turpentine—The market quoted firm at 40½ cts. per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks.

Rosin.—The market was firm at $1 32½ for Strained, and $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 45 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

Tar—Market steady at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

Crude Turpentine.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1 25 for Hard and $2 50 for Soft.

Cotton—Market dull and nominal. Sales of 4 bales on a basis of 12½ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 9-16 " "
Low Middling,	11 7-16 " "
Middling	11½ " "
Good Middling,	12½ " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	47 bales
Spirits Turpentine	264 casks
Rosin	1 202 bbls
Tar,	220 bbls
Crude Turpentine	32 bbls

Sept. 8.

Spirits Turpentine.—The market quoted firm at 40½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

Rosin—The market was firm at $1.-32½ for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

Tar.—Market steady at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

Crude Turpentine—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1 .25 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft, with $2.70 offered by shippers.

Cotton.—Market steady, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 11½ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16 " "
Low Middling	11 7-16 " "
Middling,	11½ " "
Good Middling	12½ " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	121 bales
Spirits Turpentine	268 casks
Rosin,	902 bbls
Tar,	65 bbls
Crude Turpentine	581 bbls

Sept. 9.

Spirits Turpentine.—Quoted steady at 40½ cents. Sales early in the day of 100 casks at 41 cents.—Later sales of 150 casks were made at 42½ cts. The market closing quiet and steady at 42½ cents per gallon.

Rosin.—Quoted dull at $1 45 for Strained and $1 55 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

Tar—Quoted firm $2 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

Crude Turpentine.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at at $1.-75 for Hard and $3 for Yellow Dip.

Cotton.—Quoted steady. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16 " "
Low Middling,	11 7-16 " "
Middling,	11½ " "
Good Middling.	12½ " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	14 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	713 casks.
Rosin,	1,751 bbls.
Tar,	262 "
Crude Turpentine.	496 "

Aug. 19.

Rice.—We quote the market for the past week as firm with packages fractional advanced. Sales for the week 95 Tieces clean.

Carolina 0, Common $5¼@6, Fair $6¼@6¾, Choice $6¾@7, Fancy $7¼. Carolina rough rice is quoted at 90cs $1.15 per bushel, for upland $1 35@ $1 60, tide qualities.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCKS ON HAND SEPT. 9, 1882.

Cotton—ashore, 88; afloat, 19; total 107.

Spirits—ashore, 3,506.

Rosin—ashore, 90,972.

Tar—ashore, 4,151.

Crude—ashore, 956.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.

Cotton, 1,204; spirits, 12,127; rosin, 44,767; tar, 3,622; crude 8,280.

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.

DOMESTIC.

Cotton, 1,383; spirits, 6,831; rosin, 10,190; tar, 3,813; crude 304:

FOREIGN.

Spirits, 6,336; rosin, 28,527.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Summer Resort!

Hotel Brunswick,

SMITHVILLE, N. C.

B. L. Perry . . . Proprietor.

SMITHVILLE, IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, is situated directly in front of the Ocean, and twenty-five miles below Wilmington, the largest city in the State.

The HOTEL BRUNSWICK is a new structure, and will be open for the reception of guests on the

FIRST DAY OF JUNE.

It commands a splendid view of the Harbor and Ocean and both foreign and coastwise steamers and ships pass in front of the door.

Sailing and fishing are unsurpassed.

Bath Houses for the use of guests.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season, and the Ball Room will be open day and night.

Ten-pin Alley, Billiard Hall and Bar attached to the Hotel.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with Fish, Crabs, Oyster, Terrapins, and every other product of the sea.

First-class Passenger Steamers will leave Wilmington and Smithville morning and evening, making two trips daily each way.

The Proprietor, with an experience of many years in charge of summer hotels at Beaufort, including the late Atlantic Hotel, hopes to make this a resort second to none in the South.

Electric Bells in all the rooms.

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be sold on all the Railroads.

Terms moderate. Special rates to families.

B. L. PERRY, Proprietor.
and of Purcell House, Wilmington, N. C.
may 14-3m.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

OR

BUILDING LOTS.

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

Apply to

W. P. CANADAY.